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PM Erdogan Gets High Marks for Foreign Policy

On Eve of Elections, a More Upbeat Mood in Turkey

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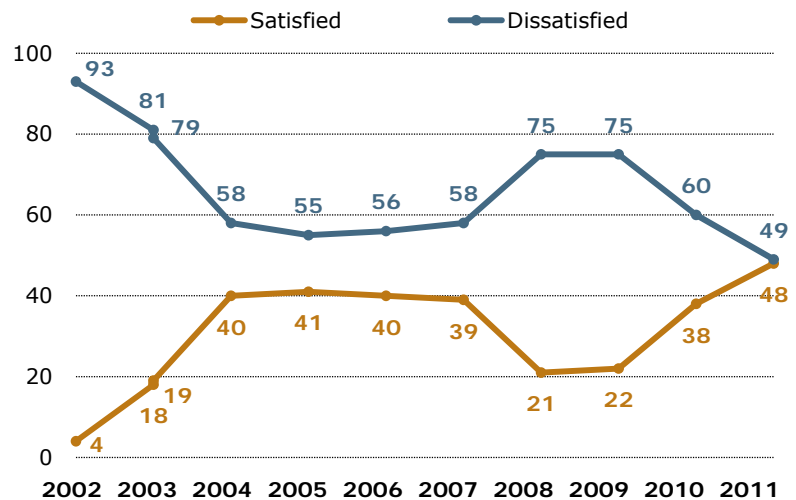


PM Erdogan Gets High Marks for Foreign Policy
On Eve of Elections, a More Upbeat Mood in Turkey

As Turks prepare for national elections on June 12, they are increasingly upbeat about the direction of their country. And at a time when publics around the world generally remain gloomy about their economies, Turks are becoming more positive. This bodes well for Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan and his ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP), whom most observers believe will win a decisive victory in the elections.

Under Erdogan’s leadership, Turkey has played a more assertive role in international affairs, and most Turks give the prime minister positive marks on foreign policy: 62% have confidence that he will do the right thing in world affairs. Moreover, Erdogan is also popular in neighboring Arab nations – most Egyptians, Jordanians, Lebanese, and Palestinians express confidence in the Turkish leader. In contrast, solid majorities in Israel, Germany, Spain, and France have little or no confidence in him.

Country Direction in Turkey



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2.

These are among the key findings from a survey by the Pew Research Center’s Global Attitudes Project, conducted March 21 to April 26. The poll also finds that while Turks continue to favor joining the European Union, enthusiasm for EU ascension has waned in recent years. And there is no consensus about whether Turkey’s future lies more with Europe or the Middle East: 17% of Turks believe their country should look to Europe in the future; 25% say the Middle East; and 37% volunteer that both regions are equally important.

An Increasingly Positive Public Mood

Turks are almost evenly divided about the current direction of their country: 49% are dissatisfied with the way things are going and 48% are satisfied. This is a notable improvement from last year, when 60% were dissatisfied and 38% were satisfied. And it is a dramatic change from 2009, when three-in-four Turks felt the country was on the wrong track.

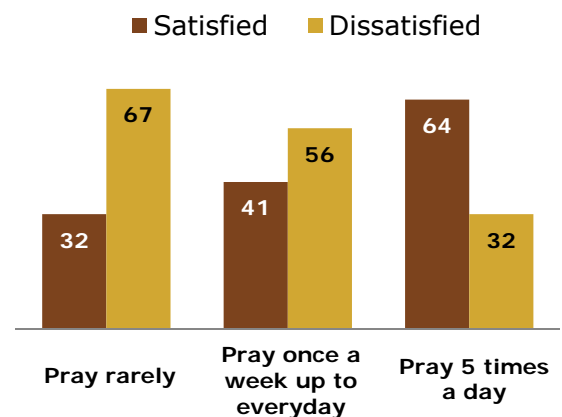
Opinions about the state of the country are strongly associated with religiosity. A solid majority (64%) of Muslim Turks who pray five times a day are satisfied with the direction of the nation. Among those who pray at least once a week but less than five times daily, only 41% are satisfied. And among those who hardly ever pray or only do so during religious holidays, just 32% express satisfaction.

Supporters of the AKP – who tend to express high levels of personal religiosity – are especially likely to believe the country is headed in the right direction: 73% say they are satisfied.

Older Turks are also happier with the state of the country – 56% of those ages 50 and older are satisfied, compared with 46% of those ages 30-49 and 42% of people under 30.

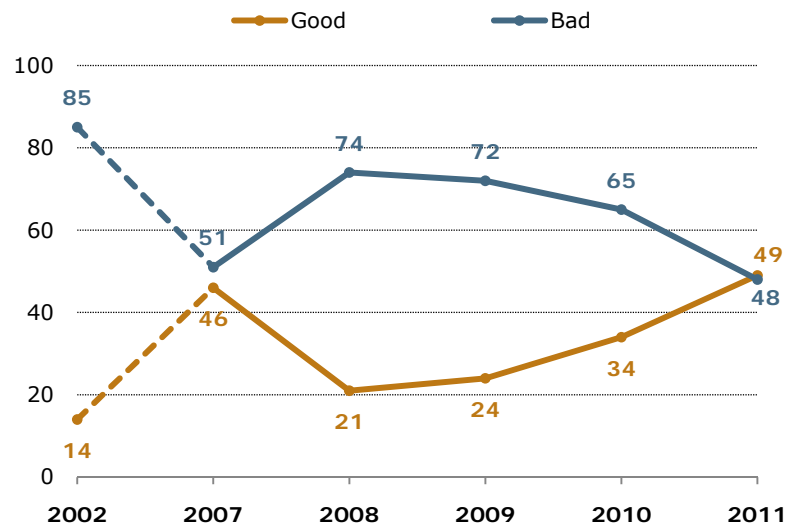
Views about the national economy have improved over the last year. Currently, 49% say the economy is in good shape, while 48% describe economic conditions as bad. In the spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes survey, 65%

Religious Turks More Satisfied With Country Direction



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2.

Turkey's Current Economic Situation



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

rated the economy poorly and just 34% said it was in good shape.

Turkish assessments of the economy are much more positive today than when Erdogan won office nearly a decade ago. In a 2002 poll, conducted a few months before Erdogan's AKP won its first national election, only 14% said economic conditions were good. By the next national election in 2007, this had risen to 46%.

As the global economy started to slump, Turkish views about their economic situation turned negative in 2008, and stayed negative through 2010, before recovering to some extent in the current poll.

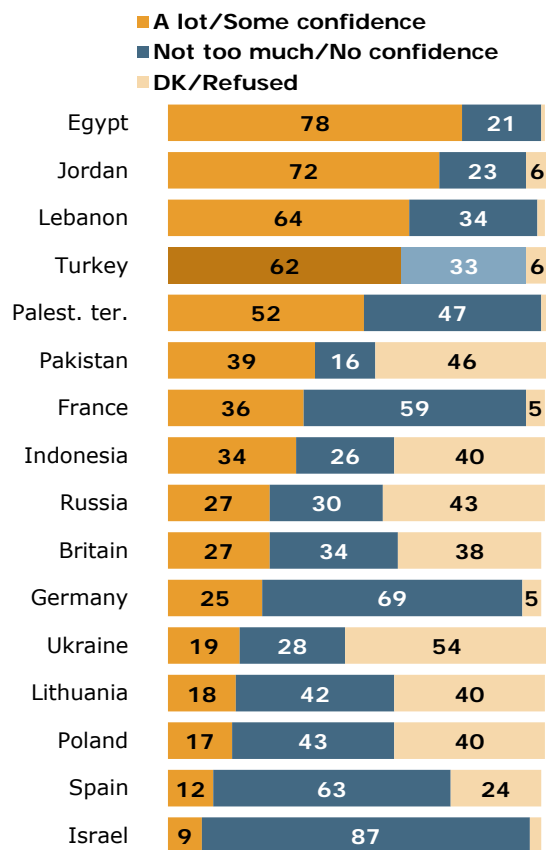
Erdogan Receives High Marks in Turkey – and in Arab Nations

As he nears the end of his second term in office, Prime Minister Erdogan gets positive ratings for his handling of foreign affairs. About six-in-ten (62%) Turks have a lot or some confidence in Erdogan to do the right thing in world affairs, while one-third have little or no confidence in him.

The prime minister receives especially high marks from supporters of his own party (86% a lot or some confidence). And views about Erdogan are strongly linked to religiosity – 73% of Muslim Turks who pray five times daily voice confidence in him; 60% of those who pray at least once per week but less than five times a day are confident; and only 42% of those who hardly ever pray or do so just during religious holidays express a positive view about Erdogan's leadership in world affairs.

Beyond Turkey's borders, Erdogan is also popular in a number of neighboring Arab nations. Strong majorities of Egyptians (78% a lot or some confidence), Jordanians (72%), and

Confidence in Erdogan



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48m.

Lebanese (64%) express confidence in the Turkish prime minister, who, along with his Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu, has in many ways raised Turkey's profile on the world stage in recent years.

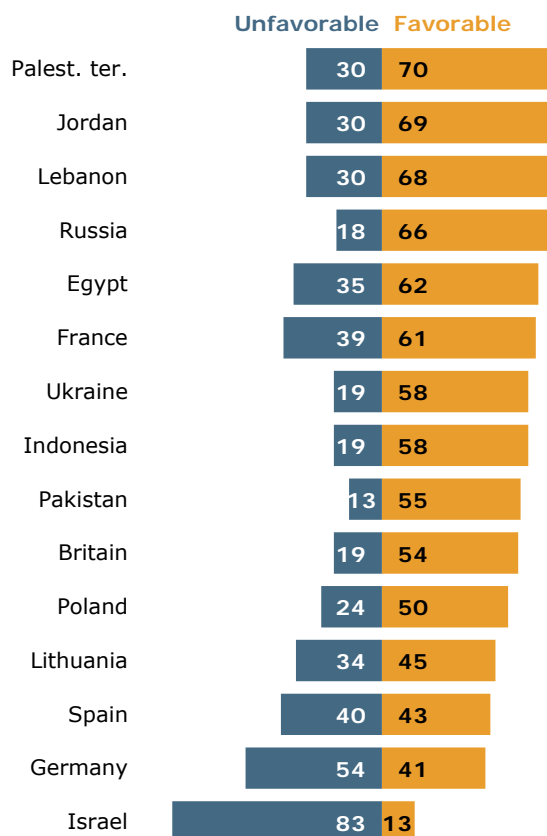
Erdogan, for example, has received considerable attention for breaking with previous Turkish policy and taking a more confrontational approach toward Israel regarding Israeli policies in the West Bank and Gaza. In the Palestinian territories themselves, Erdogan receives somewhat less support than in other Arab nations, with 52% expressing confidence in the Turkish leader and 47% saying they have little or no confidence in him. He is much more popular in the West Bank (61% a lot or some confidence) than in Gaza (35%).

Israelis overwhelmingly assign Erdogan negative ratings – only 9% express confidence in him, while 87% lack confidence. However, among Israel's minority Arab community, Erdogan is generally popular, with 60% voicing confidence in him. Nearly all Israel Jews surveyed (95%) express little or no confidence.

The prime minister also fares poorly in Western Europe – clear majorities in Germany (69%), Spain (63%), and France (59%) give Erdogan a negative assessment. In the other European and predominantly Muslim nations where this question was asked, large numbers are unable to offer an opinion about the Turkish leader.

Turkey, as a nation, is generally popular in the countries surveyed. Majorities in all of the predominantly Muslim nations polled (the Palestinian territories, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Indonesia, and Pakistan) express a favorable opinion of Turkey. But the country also receives a positive rating in much of Europe, including Russia (66% favorable), France (61%), Ukraine (58%), and Britain (54%).

Turkey Favorability



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3s.

Israel and Germany are the clear outliers on this question. Fully 83% of Israelis have an unfavorable opinion of Turkey, although once again there are significant differences between the country's Jewish (5% favorable) and Arab (68% favorable) communities. In Germany, home to a large Turkish minority, just over half (54%) express an unfavorable view of Turkey.

Turkey's Future

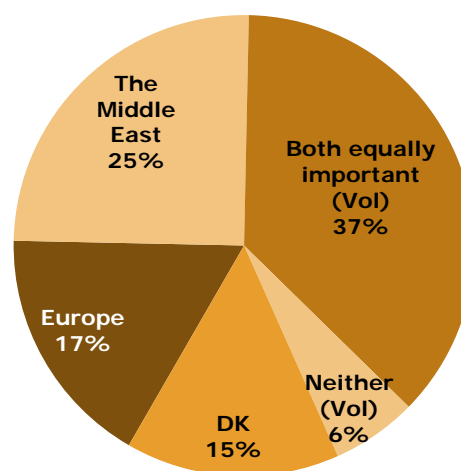
There is no consensus as to whether in the future Turkey should look to Europe (17%) or to the Middle East (25%). Nearly four-in-ten (37%) volunteer that both are equally important, while 6% say that neither are important and 15% do not offer an opinion.

By a narrow margin, Turks favor joining the European Union. Currently, 52% endorse EU membership, while 42% oppose it. While support for EU ascension has not changed substantially in Turkey since last year, it has dropped sixteen percentage points since 2005, when 68% favored joining the EU.

Younger Turks are more likely to favor joining Europe: 61% of those ages 18 to 29 hold this view, compared with 50% of 30 to 49 year-olds, and 43% of those age 50 and older. EU membership is also especially popular among the country's Kurdish minority (76% favor).

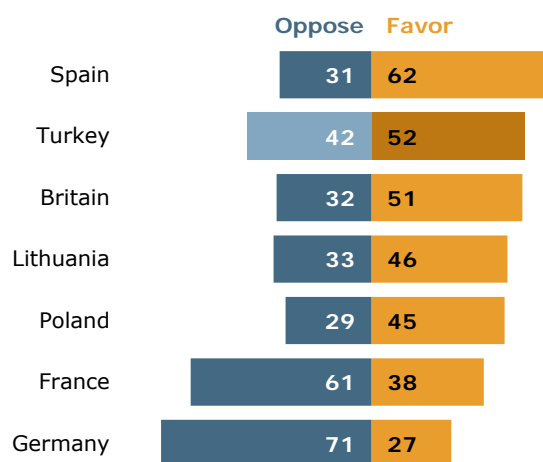
On balance, publics in most of the EU member nations surveyed support Turkish membership in the organization. Majorities in Spain (62%) and Britain (51%) favor membership, as do pluralities in Lithuania (46%) and Poland (45%). However, majorities hold the opposite view in two of the EU's most powerful

Should Turkey Look More To Europe or the Middle East?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q53.

How Do You Feel About Turkey Becoming a Member of the EU?



In Turkey, question asked about "our country."

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q11.

countries: Germany (71% oppose) and France (61%).

Among the EU countries surveyed, there has been little change since the Pew Global Attitudes Project last asked this question in 2005, although support for Turkish EU membership has slipped slightly in Spain (-6 percentage points), Britain (-6), and Poland (-6).

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members Director of International Survey Research James Bell and Vice President Elizabeth Mueller Gross, as well as Jodie T. Allen, Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary

McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Wendy Sherman, principal at the Albright Stonebridge Group. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication. Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

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Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790
Spring 2011	23 Publics*	29,100

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

Methodological Appendix

<u>Country</u>	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Margin of Error (pct. points)</u>	<u>Field dates</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Sample design</u>
Britain	1,000	±3.5	March 22 – April 13	Telephone	National
France	1,004	±3.5	March 21 – April 5	Telephone	National
Germany	1,001	±4.5	March 21 – April 11	Telephone	National
Spain	1,000	±3.5	March 22 – April 5	Telephone	National
Lithuania	750	±4.5	March 23 – April 7	Face-to-face	National
Poland	750	±4.5	March 21 – April 15	Face-to-face	National
Russia	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 4	Face-to-face	National
Ukraine	1,000	±4.0	March 22 – April 7	Face-to-face	National
Turkey	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 12	Face-to-face	National
Egypt	1,000	±4.0	March 24 – April 7	Face-to-face	National
Jordan	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 7	Face-to-face	National
Lebanon	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 7	Face-to-face	National
Palest. ter.	825	±4.0	March 22 – April 12	Face-to-face	National
Israel	907	±5.0	March 22 – April 5	Face-to-face	National
Indonesia	1,000	±4.0	March 23 – April 6	Face-to-face	National
Pakistan	1,970	±3.0	April 10 – April 26	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban

Note: For more comprehensive information on the methodology of this study, see the “Methods in Detail” section.

Methods in Detail

About the 2011 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. All surveys are based on national samples except in Pakistan where the samples were disproportionately urban.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Country: **Britain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all British households)
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 13, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates (excluding Frontier governorates for security reasons – about 2% of the population) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 24 – April 7, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **France**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households) with quotas for gender, age and occupation and proportional to region size and urban/rural population
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 5, 2011
Sample size: 1,004
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Random Last Two Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample representative of roughly 95% of the German population proportional to population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 11, 2011
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households — between 5% and 10%)

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample representative of roughly 88% of the population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bahasa Indonesian
Fieldwork dates: March 23 – April 6, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country:	Israel
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Israel's six districts proportional to population size and urban/rural population with an oversample of Arabs
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Hebrew, Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 22 – April 5, 2011
Sample size:	907 (504 Jews, 381 Arabs, 22 others)
Margin of Error:	±5.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Jordan
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and Jordan's 12 governorates and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 21 – April 7, 2011
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Lebanon
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven major regions (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 21 – April 7, 2011
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Lithuania**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lithuania's 10 counties and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Lithuanian
Fieldwork dates: March 23 – April 7, 2011
Sample size: 750
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province (the FATA/FANA areas, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons as were areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan—roughly 15% of the population) with disproportional sampling of the urban population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki, Hindko, Chitrali
Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 26, 2011
Sample size: 1,970
Margin of Error: ±3.0 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 55% urban, Pakistan's population is 33% urban). Sample covers roughly 85% of the adult population.

Country: **Palestinian territories**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by 17 districts in Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 12, 2011
Sample size: 825
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 15, 2011
Sample size: 750
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions (excluding a few remote areas in the northern and eastern parts of the country and Chechnya) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 4, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of telephone households (about 99% of Spanish households) stratified by region and proportional to population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish/Castilian
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 5, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development [NUTS 2]) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 12, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ukraine**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Ukraine's four regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian, Ukrainian
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 7, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Pew Global Attitudes Project
2011 Spring Survey Topline Results
June 7, 2011 Release

Methodological notes:

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate toplines. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Questions previously released in “Egyptians Embrace Revolt Leaders, Religious Parties and Military, As Well” in Egypt only include Q2, QEGY1-3, Q3a, Q3t-u, Q3x, Q4-Q5, Q8, QEGY4a-e, QEGY5, Q47x, Q48a, QEGY6a-f, Q57-Q58, QEGY7, Q66, Q67, Q69, QEGY8, Q79e, QEGY9-11, Q88, & QEGY12-15.
- Questions previously released in “Osama bin Laden Largely Discredited Among Muslim Publics in Recent Years” include Q3p & Q48e.
- Questions previously released in “Arab Spring Fails to Improve U.S. Image” in Muslim world only include Q3a, Q3m-p, Q8, Q9a-f, Q3o, Q47x, Q48a, Q48e, Q48i, Q48k, Q51, Q52, Q57, Q58, Q62, Q79b-e, & Q88-Q93.
- Questions previously released in “Japanese Resilient, but See Challenges Ahead” in Japan only include QJAPAN1-3, Q2, QJAPAN6a-e, QJAPAN6g, QJAPAN7-8e, Q3a, Q3c, Q3f, Q3j, Q4-Q5, & QJAPAN9-12.

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	48	49	3	100
	Spring, 2010	38	60	2	100
	Spring, 2009	22	75	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	75	4	100
	Spring, 2007	39	58	3	100
	Spring, 2006	40	56	4	100
	May, 2005	41	55	4	100
	March, 2004	40	58	2	100
	May, 2003	19	79	2	100
	March, 2003	18	81	2	100
Summer, 2002	4	93	2	100	

		Q3s Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: s. Turkey					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Britain	Spring, 2011	10	44	13	6	26	100
France	Spring, 2011	4	57	29	10	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	2	39	47	7	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	10	33	26	14	17	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	2	43	31	3	22	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	5	45	20	4	25	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	15	51	13	5	17	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	6	52	16	3	22	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	55	22	7	12	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	23	39	25	10	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	31	38	24	6	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	31	37	14	16	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	27	43	24	6	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	3	10	29	54	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	7	51	15	4	23	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2011	17	38	7	6	32	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	12	37	23	25	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	31	29	36	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	37	35	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	17	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	29	22	3	100
	Summer, 2002	2	12	15	70	2	100

		Q11 How do you feel about [In Turkey: our country; In all other countries: Turkey] becoming a member of the EU? Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose or strongly oppose [In Turkey: our country; In all other countries: Turkey] becoming a member of the EU?					Total
		Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	DK/Refused	
Britain	Spring, 2011	8	43	19	13	17	100
	May, 2005	11	46	20	9	14	100
France	Spring, 2011	6	32	37	24	0	100
	May, 2005	5	28	36	30	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	2	25	53	18	2	100
	May, 2005	2	30	42	23	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	8	54	23	8	7	100
	May, 2005	11	57	17	4	11	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	6	40	27	6	21	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	6	39	20	9	27	100
	May, 2005	10	41	17	5	27	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	23	29	26	16	6	100
	Spring, 2010	16	38	18	22	7	100
	May, 2005	31	37	12	15	5	100

		Q48m Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs - a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: m. Turkish Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Britain	Spring, 2011	2	25	22	12	38	100
France	Spring, 2011	3	33	32	27	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	1	24	40	29	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	1	11	37	26	24	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	1	17	33	9	40	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	1	16	30	13	40	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	10	17	22	8	43	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	3	16	21	7	54	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	36	26	14	19	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	27	51	16	5	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	31	41	15	8	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	29	35	16	18	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	20	32	30	17	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	3	6	23	64	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	5	29	19	7	40	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2011	15	24	6	10	46	100

		Q53 Thinking about our country's future, should Turkey look more to Europe or more to the Middle East?					Total
		Europe	The Middle East	Both equally important (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	17	25	37	6	15	100